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HONGKONG THURSDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1891.

廿六日酉年

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to "The Manager,"

Announcements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent in at 12 m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address, Press. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NAVAL CONTRACT, 1891-92.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicates, will be received by the NAVAL STOREKEEPER until the 1st August, 1891, for the SUPPLY of the Fleet for the use of H.M. Navy for one year ending 31st August, 1892.

Printed Forms of Tenders and further particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

Hong Kong Victualling Yard,

8th August, 1891. [1870]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1891, at 11 A.M.,

at the Godowns of Messrs. MEYER & CO.,

WEAVING WORKS,

17-BON WATER TANKS of 400 gall. each,

2 FRESH WATER CONDENSERS, with

Pipes and Casks.

STEAM RICE BOILERS.

1 Lot of OREGON PINE, 2-inch Planks,

Several Lots of BOARDS and LUMBER,

Ac., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

F. H. HARR.

Anchorage.

Hong Kong, 8th August, 1891. [1868]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

MONDAY, the 10th August, 1891,

at 2.30 P.M.,

at his SALES ROOM, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD,

SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising—

TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING-

ROOM SUITE, &c., &c., &c.,

TABLE AND CHAIRS, CUBIC STANDS,

GLASS BOOK CASES,

CHIMNEY GLASS, PICTURES, and

ORNAMENTS.

CARPETS and HEARTH BUGS,

DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEADS and IRON

DO. IRON OTTOMAN.

One WHITE SUNWOOD English

BEDROOM FURNITURE,

WARDROBE, CHEST of DRAWERS,

VIENNA CHAIRS, MARBLE-TOP BU-

REAU with Glass, and MARBLE-TOP

WASHSTAND.

A SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Collard and

Collard.

One COTTAGE PIANO by Lazarus Leiback.

One CAROM BILLIARD TABLE with

Halls, Cues, &c., complete.

An INCHIE of NOVELS, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, 8th August, 1891. [1871]

FOR SALE.

1 CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR BOILER,

16 ft. long, 1 ft. 6 in. wide, and 1 ft. 6 in. to the flue, 16 ft. 6 in. high, 1 ft. 6 in. diameter, double flue, Furnaces, and 16 ft. 6 in. diameter flue, weight about 8 Tons; has been built at H. M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong.

2 CORNER BOILERS, 16 feet long by 6 feet in diameter, fitted with Galway Tubes, cast, and are about 10ft. 6in. high, 1 ft. 6in. wide, 1 ft. 6in. deep.

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MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1891.

MINING ENTERPRISE IN HONGKONG.

The discovery of tin in Kowloon under conditions which hold out prospects of profitable working is an event of interest. Should the expectations of the concessionaires be realised a new and profitable industry will be introduced and the wealth and prosperity of the Colony will be largely added to. The lode has been exposed by the action of the rain, so that the prospecting work has practically been done for nothing. Messrs. SKERCHLEY and DENSON are to be congratulated on the course they propose to adopt in testing the commercial value of the ore on the open market before they commence mining on a large scale or invite the public to take shares in the enterprise; and we trust that before long we may have the opportunity of congratulating them on the successful results of their trial shipments. In any case, however, the discovery is of importance as an indication of the metalliferous nature of the country, and is sufficient to justify and encourage further prospecting. There can be little doubt, we think, that amongst the hills beyond the border there must exist ledges of various metals which would pay to work. Unfortunately the illiberal policy of the Chinese Government is not conducive to enterprise, but should Messrs. SKERCHLEY and DENSON's concession turn out success Chinese prospectors, notwithstanding the discouragement of official espionage and squeezing, would soon be swarming over the hill country to the back of the peninsula. Should they find paying mines Hongkong would be the natural port of shipment of the mineral and the bulk of the ore would in all probability have also to be reduced here. All this is, however, in the clouds as yet, and in the present impetuous condition of the Colony it is hardly necessary to utter a word of caution as to the uncertain character of mining enterprise.

Turning from tin to gold and from our own borders to a more distant enterprise in which the Colony is concerned, many of our readers would be interested in reading the favourable telegram from Mr. OSANOR, the Chairman of the Punjum Mining Company, published in our issue on the 3rd instant. To those whose confidence in the future of this Company has declined with the lapse of time we would recommend a perusal of the article on Indian gold mines published in another column. At Mysore as at Punjum there was weary waiting and a large expenditure of capital before any tangible result was arrived at, but for the last two years the Company has paid dividends at the rate of 75 per cent per annum. Prospects are now looking bright at Punjum and there is good reason to anticipate that the concern will at length become a dividend paying one. As the writer in the *Financial Times* remarks, mining enterprise essentially involves some degree of risk, and an indiscriminate buying of mining shares may be regarded as a tolerably certain method of losing money. Those who bought Punjum shares at \$75 and \$80, while as yet the mine had shown no return whatever, will probably agree with the writer we have quoted as to the danger of indiscriminate buying; but for those who have held on to their shares, through good report and ill report, some return for their patience and outlay seems to be now almost at hand. At the best, however, mining shares, and especially gold mining, can be looked upon as little more than a lottery, and no one ought to put more money in them than he can afford to lose without hurting himself. If it should fortunately be the case that Punjum begins soon to show payable returns it is to be hoped it will not be allowed to act as the incentive of another wild mania of speculation.

THE RUMOURED SALE OF MACAO.

Who has been pulling the leg of our Shanghai evening contemporary and in inducing that enterprising journal to romance about Macao being made the medium for the acquisition by Great Britain of Formosa? Who was the designer of this circumstantial fable, which rests apparently upon the airy foundation of a scheme to purchase the Kelung coal mines formed by a Hongkong syndicate some eighteen months ago? The ultimate failure of that project, after Liu Min-chuan had looked with favourable eye upon it, owing to the determination of the Peking mandarins to bar out foreign capital, ought alone to have furnished a convincing proof of the unlikelihood of negotiations for the transfer of the Beautiful Island to England being ever voluntarily undertaken by China. It is true that Formosa is a recent acquisition of the Chinese Empire, having been conquered from the Dutch by the Chinese pirate Koxinga in 1661, and resigned by his grandson and successor twenty-two years later to the Emperor Kangxi. But though Formosa is quite a modern colony of China, it has now a large Chinese population, and in 1884-85 the Chinese fought stubbornly to defend it against the French, who never succeeded in effecting a settlement anywhere but at Kelung. As for Macao being a patch of blue on the yellow of the Chinese coastline like the Peking Government, "that would be glad to get rid of at any price," that is another fiction which it would be as well to dispel. The Portuguese at Macao have no power to hurt or annoy the Dragon Throne. Macao is neither a citadel of defence nor a centre of trade which its people might be tempted to convert into a fortress. What trade there is in Macao has long ago passed into Chinese hands, and the bulk of the residents of Portuguese name or descent—few can claim much more than the name—have for many years been content to live in idleness or penury, a melancholy reminder of better days, when the Lusitanian flag floated from many a good ship, and Portuguese trade had a real existence. It is true that I diabolically ignorant all that was said on the

the Canton Government would be glad to shut up the gambling saloons at Macao and haul down the proud flag of His Most Faithful Majesty, but if the price be too high they can wait for a few years longer, when perhaps the harbour may be silted up so that even the junk trade may have deserted the place, and the revenue from the fanion shops may no longer suffice to support the cost of administration, when the present possessors will be glad enough to pack their traps and return to Lisbon. When that time arrives, as it certainly will do, the Portuguese Government, bound by the third article of the Protocol signed in 1887—which provides that Portugal shall never alienate Macao and its dependencies without agreement with China—will have to hand over the peninsula to China for consideration. It is true that Portugal could, with the agreement of China, transfer the Holy City to a third party, but is it reasonable to suppose that China would so agree, even if, as suggested by the *Mercury's* ingenious inspirer, the third party was to avoid the suspicion that the intention of causing such encroachment was altogether absent from Mr. WHITEHEAD's mind. Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX writes—"I do not intend to take any further step without additional advice." Mr. BOYCE is not an architect and has obtained a gentleman of that profession to deal with that portion of his work; give him these papers and let me report fully his advice on the subject." Mr. Brown is in no way to influence his report though he may make remarks in "covering letter." His Excellency the Governor also asked, Mr. WHITEHEAD stated, whether plans and detailed estimates had been prepared for the whole building or whether the objectionable system had again been followed of preparing plans, &c., for only a part and leaving the additional cost a totally unknown quantity. Upon Mr. Brown asking Mr. WHITEHEAD to read his minute in reply, Mr. WHITEHEAD instead of doing so took no notice, but went on to read another minute by the Governor, even more antagonistic to Mr. Brown. So much of these papers having been made public the whole ought to be published, in the interests of justice and fair play.

Since Mr. WHITEHEAD's resolution was rejected by the Legislative Council the Government will probably not deem it necessary to interfere in any way with the decision already arrived at, and the much-needed and long-delayed market will no doubt be erected according to the plans of the Surveyor-General. The idea of referring the matter to a commission with power to call professional witnesses is, if not absolutely impracticable, certainly undesirable. There is always more or less friction between the Surveyor-General and the private architects in the Colony, it being the duty of the former to see that the plans of the latter comply with the requirements of the law and that the work is properly carried out. Architects are human, and with sundry real or supposed grievances ranking in their minds against the Surveyor-General they could not be looked upon as absolutely indifferent witnesses; the faults in the plans would almost necessarily strike them more forcibly than the excellencies; and the decision of such a commission as is suggested by Mr. WHITEHEAD, being based on such evidence, would not command unqualified respect. On the whole there seems no sufficient reason for disturbing the Chinese to proceed to greater efforts to inflict indignities on the despised barbarians. We might well afford to smile at all these childish attempts of the Chinese to hawk over to us their insults on our heads did we not know that its effect on foreign intercourse was really disastrous, encouraging the Chinese people as it does to regard all foreigners as inferior, whom they may safely despise. The arrogance of the Chinese has grown prodigiously since the establishment of Chinese Embassies abroad, and this growth is not unconnected with the contemporaneous decay of the influence of the Foreign Ministers at Peking.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN LAOS STATES.

M. PAUL MACZY, the delegate of the French Commercial Syndicate of the Upper Laos, returned to Hanoi the other day after extensive wanderings in the comparatively unknown regions which his syndicate seeks to develop. The enterprising explorer was interviewed by a representative of the *Indépendance Lorraine*, who met with rather a cool reception. M. MACZY complained that he had been at times misrepresented by the press, that his acts and opinions had been ascribed to him, and that the Government should offer prizes therefor. By this system such undignified squabbles as this which has occurred with respect to the Central Market would be avoided, and the Colony would be likely to be better served.

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the other side, Mr. Brown's request that he should read another minute being disregarded.

Few people in Hongkong, we think, who knew Sir G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX's irascible temper and the biting character of the minutes he was given to writing when his equanimity was disturbed, either by illness or any other cause will be inclined to attach much importance to the minute concerning Mr. Brown which Mr. WHITEHEAD read on Friday last. Nevertheless its publication without the minute replying to it must have been more or less annoying to the subject of it, and we find it difficult to avoid the suspicion that the intention of causing such encroachment was altogether absent from Mr. WHITEHEAD's mind. Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX wrote—"I do not intend to take any further step without additional advice." Mr. BOYCE is not an architect and has obtained a gentleman of that profession to deal with that portion of his work; give him these papers and let me report fully his advice on the subject."

Along his route M. MACZY established trading relations by means of travelling agents who sell to the natives French goods, buying in return tea in the Kiang-district, and a little further gun-benjamin. He informed the local traders of the Black River route, explaining that it would be more profitable to them to send their goods by it than through Burnash. After a very exhaustive exploration of the whole region M. MACZY returned to Luang-Prabang, bringing with him a convoy of valuable merchandise. Having tarried several weeks at Luang-Prabang, he descended the Mekong and returned to Hanoi by the Vinh route, and will shortly proceed to France taking with him notes of his journeys, samples, goods, and—what the *Indépendance* reporter not unreasonably considers of much importance—in connection with such an enterprise—the profits on his transactions, for although his syndicate allowed him fifty thousand francs for his expenses, he has had no occasion to touch a cent of this sum, but on the contrary has more than paid his way by the profits on the sale of the goods he brought from France with him and the purchases he made of local products. M. MACZY's journeys must be considered of some importance both commercially and politically. The fact that he was able to pay his expenses and make a profit by traffic along the route ought to attract increased attention to the Laos States on the part of merchants in Burnash, and his attempt to divert trade from the Burnash to the Tonkin route ought not to escape attention. If the region is so rich as it is represented to be it ought to be effectively tapped from the Burnash side by the improvement of communications. At the improvement of communications... At the head of the former to see that the plans of the latter comply with the requirements of the law and that the work is properly carried out. Architects are human, and with sundry real or supposed grievances ranking in their minds against the Surveyor-General they could not be looked upon as absolutely indifferent witnesses; the faults in the plans would almost necessarily strike them more forcibly than the excellencies; and the decision of such a commission as is suggested by Mr. WHITEHEAD, being based on such evidence, would not command unqualified respect. On the whole there seems no sufficient reason for disturbing the Chinese to proceed to greater efforts to inflict indignities on the despised barbarians. We might well afford to smile at all these childish attempts of the Chinese to hawk over to us their insults on our heads did we not know that its effect on foreign intercourse was really disastrous, encouraging the Chinese people as it does to regard all foreigners as inferior, whom they may safely despise. The arrogance of the Chinese has grown prodigiously since the establishment of Chinese Embassies abroad, and this growth is not unconnected with the contemporaneous decay of the influence of the Foreign Ministers at Peking.

some railway projects. He quotes M. CHARLES GAUTHIER as saying that there are in the regions which would be served by such a line twelve million inhabitants each of whom has a consuming capacity of about twenty francs; but to M. MACZY these figures appear greatly exaggerated; he estimates the population to be served at not more than two millions and their purchasing power at four or five francs at the outside. He is of opinion that all these figures would be quintupled in five years when by the improvement of the means of communication the local production had been stimulated and a stream of immigration attracted by the prospect of successful trade.

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THE OPIUM BILL.

(30th July.)

The new Opium Bill, which is set down for second reading to-morrow, consolidates the existing law and introduces several amendments. Ordinance 1 of 1884 deals with the monopoly of the Opium Farm, and Ordinance 22 of 1887 was passed in pursuance of the Opium Convention with China to regulate and control the movement of raw opium within the Colony and the waters thereof. The Bill now before the Legislative Council repeals both these measures and re-enacts such of their provisions as it is considered expedient to retain, introducing also sundry amendments and new sections. The Colonial Treasurer at the last meeting of Council said a new Bill was absolutely necessary on account of the decision of the Supreme Court, which took every one by surprise and entirely upset the former Ordinance. The decision referred to was delivered by Mr. Justice FIELDING CLARKE (Mr. Wise), then Acting Puisne Judge, concurring (on the 22nd November, 1889, and dealt with the construction of section 8 of Ordinance 22 of 1887. That Ordinance defined a chest of opium to mean the package, with the opium therein, such as is usually imported by merchants in the Colony; and section 6 provided that no person except the Opium Farmer or the licensed retail dealers should have, in his possession under his custody or control opium in less quantities than one chest without a certificate from a licensee or an official expert permit. The Supreme Court held that so long as a man was in possession of more than the contents of a chest of opium it was immaterial that it was not in the original package. This decision gave facilities for smuggling, inasmuch as it made it legal for persons to break up the chests and pack the opium in bags ready for smuggling into the interior. With the intention of meeting this difficulty a definition of loose opium has been introduced in the new Bill, which reads as follows:—"Loose opium shall, in the case of Patas or Benares opium, mean any raw opium in less quantities than forty balls, whereupon it may be found or discovered, or any Bengal opium, of whatever quantity found or discovered loose, or in any chest, package, or parcel, not being the chest in which it was imported into the Colony; and shall in the case of all other kinds of raw opium mean and include any raw opium found or discovered loose, or in any chest, package, or parcel, not being the chest in which it was imported into the Colony; and also any opium short of the quantity which the chest in which it is found purports to contain or is capable of containing." The first part of this definition appears to require reconsideration. We are told that loose opium is to mean one thing in the case of Patas and Benares and another thing in the case of Bengal opium, the draftsmen apparently being unaware that Patas and Benares are collectively known as Bengal opium. The

first three lines of the definition are redundant and might possibly give rise to the impression that it was lawful to have possession of loose opium in greater quantities than forty balls, though this is exactly the reverse of what is intended. "Chest" having been already defined in an earlier part of the section as "the package with the raw opium" "therein, such as is usually imported by merchants in the Colony," it might be sufficient to define loose opium as opium of whatever quantity found or discovered loose, or in any chest, package, or parcel not being the chest in which it was imported into the Colony; and also any opium short of the quantity which the chest in which it is found purports to contain or is capable of containing.

Difficulties have sometimes arisen in determining what is "raw" and what prepared opium, the drug occasionally being partially boiled, to suit the purpose of the owners. This point necessarily has some bearing on the value of the opium monopoly, and in the present Bill it is satisfactorily cleared up by a definition which says that so far as regards export all opium is to be considered raw opium except such as is completely prepared up to a specified standard; while as regards infractions of the Opium Farmer's privilege prepared opium shall mean opium which has been subjected to any degree of artificial heat for any purpose whatever. Another point on which difficulties have arisen is with regard to samples presented to the Opium Farmer. If Chinese Representatives are received against persons in possession of samples given in the ordinary way of business, while on the other hand the plea of sample has no doubt at times been advanced by persons engaged in a contravention of the Ordinance. In the new Bill it is provided that every sample shall be covered by a certificate in the form set out in the schedule, that notice thereof shall be given to the Opium Farmer, and that such sample shall be tested in the Opium Farmer's premises. Whether the provision as to testing in the Opium Farmer's premises will prove any inconvenience to the trade we are unable to say, but otherwise the mode of dealing with samples seems fairly satisfactory and calculated to avoid disputes.

THE CANTON MISSION HOSPITAL.

An appeal, we understand, will shortly be made to the community on behalf of the Medical Missionary Society of Canton, whose funds have been lost by the failure of Messrs. ERSKINE & CO., the Treasurers. About \$9,000 are required to carry on the work until next year's subscriptions come in, and the object is one which ought to command the assistance of the charitable disposed. The hospital in Canton was the first in China for the treatment of natives by Western methods. It was opened by Dr. PHILIP PARKER in 1835 and is now in its fifty-sixth year. The work of more than half-a-century in ministering to the poor and healing the diseases of rich and poor alike has had an influence on officials and people which cannot be estimated, and statistic give an inadequate idea of the amount of good accomplished. Hundreds of thousands have been treated as outpatients in the hospital and dispensaries and the number received as inpatients amounts to several tens of thousands. The effort to diffuse the benefits of scientific and rational medicine has not been restricted to the treatment of patients: standid works on medical science and practice have been translated and published, thus placing a knowledge of Western medicine within the reach of native physicians and surgeons. The latest publication is a new edition in seven volumes of Dr. KENNEDY's work on surgery. Another important branch of the work in the medical class conducted at the hospital, and a gratifying feature in connection with which is the fact that women are admitted. The class this year, we learn, numbers twenty, of whom eight are women. For six years a lady physician has been a member of the hospital staff, and by her attendance on the women's wards of the hospital and has visits to patients in their homes much has been done to extend the knowledge and influence of Western medicine, more particularly in connection with the diseases of women and cases of difficult labour. No temporary difficulty as to funds can be allowed to interfere with the excellent work which has been conducted uninterruptedly for more than half a century by the Canton Hospital, and we have no doubt that when Dr. KENNEDY makes his appeal it will be readily responded to.

TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

Another typhoon, or rather the result of a typhoon passing in the neighbourhood of the Colony, was experienced on the night of the 2nd and 3rd inst. The damage done to property was less than on the last occasion, and so far as is at present known there has been no loss of life. The absence of such casualties as usually occur among the boating population during the progress of these storms was doubtless due to the fact that the boats were better equipped for weather than formerly. Some hours before the storm came on the question of seeking shelter and safety before the storm assumed any alarming proportions.

AT QUARTER TO TEN o'clock on the night of the 2nd inst. the gun at Kowloon was fired, indicating the near approach of a heavy gale. The typhoon had been blowing with a force of Force 10 for some time, and the wind, although it had been somewhat abated, was still very considerable force 8 about 10 o'clock. For about a quarter of an hour the gale was shifting like a狂風 (fierce wind). At 10.30 p.m. the wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 11 p.m. the wind had shifted again to the southward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 11.30 p.m. the wind had shifted to the eastward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 12 midnight the wind had shifted again to the northward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 12.30 a.m. the wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 1 a.m. the wind had shifted again to the southward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 1.30 a.m. the wind had shifted to the eastward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 2 a.m. the wind had shifted again to the northward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 2.30 a.m. the wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 3 a.m. the wind had shifted again to the southward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 3.30 a.m. the wind had shifted to the eastward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 4 a.m. the wind had shifted again to the northward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 4.30 a.m. the wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 5 a.m. the wind had shifted again to the southward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 5.30 a.m. the wind had shifted to the eastward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 6 a.m. the wind had shifted again to the northward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 6.30 a.m. the wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 7 a.m. the wind had shifted again to the southward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 7.30 a.m. the wind had shifted to the eastward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 8 a.m. the wind had shifted again to the northward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 8.30 a.m. the wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 9 a.m. the wind had shifted again to the southward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 9.30 a.m. the wind had shifted to the eastward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 10 a.m. the wind had shifted again to the northward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 10.30 a.m. the wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 11 a.m. the wind had shifted again to the southward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 11.30 a.m. the wind had shifted to the eastward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 12 noon the wind had shifted again to the northward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 12.30 p.m. the wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 1 p.m. the wind had shifted again to the southward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 1.30 p.m. the wind had shifted to the eastward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 2 p.m. the wind had shifted again to the northward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 2.30 p.m. the wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 3 p.m. the wind had shifted again to the southward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 3.30 p.m. the wind had shifted to the eastward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 4 p.m. the wind had shifted again to the northward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 4.30 p.m. the wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 5 p.m. the wind had shifted again to the southward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 5.30 p.m. the wind had shifted to the eastward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 6 p.m. the wind had shifted again to the northward, and was blowing with a force of Force 8. At 6.30 p.m. the wind had shifted to the westward, and was blowing with a force of Force 9. At 7 p.m. the wind had shifted again

